

pecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the Judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the Judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

“6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

“7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

“8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act may be removed therefrom by the party that placed them in it.

“9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

“10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority,—the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

“11. On statement in writing to any high judicial officer by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his farther confinement unnecessary, the Judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

“12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the